

THE
CONTINUATION
OF A
DISCOURSE,

Lately Printed, and Entitled
A Briefe Accompt of the
TURKS late Expedition
against the Kingdome of *Hun-*
gary, Transylvania; and the
Hereditary Countries of
the Emperour.

Translated out of Dutch.

LONDON,
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WITH PRIVILEGE.

THE
CONTINUATION
OF A
DISCOURSE

Lastly Printed, and Entered

A Brief Account of the
Transactions of the

Parliament of Great Britain
in the Year 1701

By JOHN HANCOCK

Printed by J. Sturges, at the Sign of the Crown, in St. Dunstons Church-yard

1701

Printed by J. Sturges

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To the R E A D E R,

Having about a Month since, Printed a small Relation in Three Sheets of Paper concerning the Turks late Proceedings in Hungary, Transylvania, &c. with good Acceptance: I thought I could not better Gratify their Curiosity, that took the Pains to read the Former, then by Seconding That Introduction, with This Continuation of the Story: being Turned out of Dutch, and the Work of the Same Originall Author, beginning with This where the Other brake off.

A Continuation of the T U R K S Proceedings, &c.

IN all This Action the Grand Vizier has playd both the Fox, and the Lion, mingling Fair words, and Threatnings; and Publishing still before the Blow, such promises of Liberty, and Immunity to such as would range themselves under his protection, as he well knew most likely to work upon the People, he had to deal with. It is true, that these Overtures of Clemency, from so barbarous an Enemy, were look'd upon

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by the wiser sort, rather as a trick of *State*, than *Good-faith*; yet with the Generality, This way of proceeding took effect.

The Place most in the *Turks* eye was *Presburg*; being the chief City of the *Nether-Hungary*: (wherein is laid up the *Hungarian Crown*) A Place, considerable both for the *Goodliness* of the Town, and for the *Situation* of it; to which advantage the *Turk* was no Stranger; as appears by the frequent *Alarms*, he gave to that City, the gaining whereof, would have opened him a way to *Vienna*, on the One side, and to *Raab*, *Comorra*, and *Newhausel*, on the Other: The *Danube* passing by in Two Branches, to the Island *Schut*, at the end whereof stands the Fort *Comorra*; and *Raab* not far off. Nor was it unknown to *Count Strozzi*, (the Governour of *Presburg*) how much the safety of the *Whole*, Depended upon the Security of This Part, which mov'd him to make timely provision, for the Defence thereof. But the neighbouring Places, that lay open, as *St. George*, *Pasing*, *Modern*, &c. chose rather to submit, then expose themselves to the extremities of Fire and Sword, by an unprofitable Opposition. *Neutra* indeed (a Place not far from *Newhausel*, nor less defensible) might have resisted, but did not, and upon the Rendition the Garrison, according

according to agreement, was conducted to Presburg. Tyrnav, and other Towns yielded also.

The Enemies next Attempt was upon Schinta, wherein was lodg'd a fayn Artillery, but the Governour deputed himself valiantly, and beat them off. By this time, October was half over, and the season, call'd the Turk to his Winter-Quarters: who finding his time lost upon Schinta, drew off to Newhausel; which place is now repaired, and strongly Garrison'd, the River Neutra being brought round about it. From Thence, the Turk took his march, with a considerable Body, to the Ship-Bridge at Gran, and caused some of his great Guns to be pass'd over there, as if his purpose had been to Winter in his own Territories. Those of Newhausel laboured hard to get into the Schut, and settle themselves, betwixt the Two Forts of Raab, and Comorra: whereupon Montecuculi and Serini joyn'd their Forces to oppose them.

And now the fortune of the Warre seem'd a little to flatter the Christians: Nicholas Serini on the 17. of Oct. defeating a Party of 300 Turks, and his Brother Peter, about the same time falling upon a Body of about 7000 of them near Carlstadt, on the Frontiers of Siiria: where they designed an Inrode upon the Christians;

but Count Serini, and Count Aursburg, from an Ambuscade, brake in among them, slew 1000, and took 100 Prisoners; among which were diverse Persons of Note, and the Son of a great Bassa: the rest disperst themselves; and the Victorious in this Adventure got great Booty.

The Serines have shew'd themselves, in This their deportment, the true Heirs of the Honour, and Valour of that Noble Family; and they put us in mind, of a memorable Action, which was performed by their Grandfather, Nicholas Serini in the year 1566, To his Eternall Glory.

On the 6th of August 1566, Solymán the Magnificent layd Siege to the Fort Sigeth, wherein this great Captain, Nicholas Serini was Governour; who made many bold Sallyes upon the Enemy, took many Prisoners, and at one time caused 300 Turks to be beheaded; which so far enraged Solymán, that he plyed his Batteries, and Attempts, with greater fury then before. Serini perceiuing the New-Town to be upon the point of being entred, caused it to be set on fire, and retreated into the Old.

A while after, the Turks assaulted the Old Town, but were so bravely received, that in One Storm they lost 2000 men. However they attempted it again, and carried it; whereupon, Serini was forced to retire into the Castle, against which the Enemy planted a

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Battery, and gave One furious Attacke; but were beaten off with great loss.

While This pass'd, Solymán died of a Bloody Flux, (Sept. 4.) but Mahomet Bassa labouring as much as possible to keep his death conceal'd from the Turks, caus'd the Corps (Embalmed, and Gloriously Cloath'd) to be expos'd in a dark place to the People, as sitting on his Throne, and the Bassa himself, with all his usuall Ceremonies, and Reverence, feigning some singular manner of privacy, and business with him. At length, the Bassa went out of the Tent, wiping his eyes as if he had been crying; which gave the Officers occasion to enquire, why he wept? To whom he replied, that It grieved his heart to think how many brave Souldiers would be suddenly put to the Sword: for (says he) Solymán has made a deep and desperate Oath, that if this Place be not taken in two dayes, every Colonel that bears any Charge in the Attempt, shall certainly be put to death. Hereupon, the Janizaries fell into a direct Rage, and gave a furious Assault, but were repulsed with exceeding losse: they had however set fire to the Castle, and now the Noble Defender of it, seeing his fate before his eyes, call'd the small remainder of his men about him, and exhorted them to stand by him, and resolve to dye with him. Whereupon, he Cloath'd himself in a Violet-coloured Velvet Suit, took the Key of the Castle, and some Gold in his Pocket; caus'd the

the Gates to be open'd, and the great Guns to be drawn thither, and discharged among the Enemy: and in a Cloud of Smoak, he issued forth with his Men, among the Turks, and fought till he was shot in the head. This was the end of the Valiant Serini. It was reckoned that 20000 Turks were slain before this Fort. No sooner was Serini slain, but the Infidels thronging about the Corps, cut off his head, and set it on a Pole for one day, after which, they sent it with a Scoffe to Maximilian the Emperour. Now to resume the Story.

In October, the Count of Hollach, being chosen General of the Imperiall Auxiliaries, came to Vienna, his Forces (amounting to 6 or 7000 men) being Enquarter'd betwixt That, and Crembs; The Emperours Army, lying at that time near Presburg, to recruit, being much weakned by many Inconveniencies. The whole Army, (with the Hungarians, Croatians, and Auxiliaries, was computed to be 40000 strong; but the severall heads, of so many Nations, who at this time were almost all in Vienna, could not (it seems) agree so well together, as not to need his Imperiall Majestie's singular Care, and Circumspecton. to keep them from flying into Parties, and Passions. There was an Intent to joyn 7 or 8000 men that were raysed in Silesia
to

to This Body; but the *Silesian* Forces would neither march out of their native Country, nor obey any Forreign Command; so that they stayd at home to defend their Borders, and especially, the Passage by *Jablunka*.

While the *Christians* were laying their heads, and their Forces together, to put themselves into a Posture, the Enemy brake up with his main Body before *Neubausel*, and about the end of *October*, took his March toward *Gran*, and *Offen*. The *Tartars* also with their Prey marched toward *Tartary*, carrying along with them their chiefest Captives in Coaches, and Wagons, driving their ordinary Prisoners along with Whips, naked; and their hair flying about their eyes, just like so many Beasts. In *Upper-Hungary*, they met with some opposition, at which time many of the Captives were forced out of their hands, and about 2000 of these *Tartars* put to the Sword. Count *Nicholas Serini's* Designe, was to fall upon them, at their passing over the *Ship-Bridge*, and followed them close, sometime in the *Rear*, otherwile on the *Flanck*, still observing their motion till he found his opportunity to attaque them.

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Upon the last day of *October*, he set upon the Rear, and took from them 7 Wagons full of Captives, that they had gotten in *Monarvia*; 200 Oxen, and 40 Wagons with Provision. In this Action, he did not only release the Captives, but defeated also their Drivers, which were about 600 *Janizaries*. They fought stoutly for 2 hours from behind their Wagons, so that Count *Serini* his *Hussars*, were forced to quit their Horses, and fight them on foot: which they did with excellent conduct, and successe, giving Quarter only to Two Persons of Note, whose lives were at their mercy.

Herewith, this *Campaignia* seem'd to be at an end, and Count *Serini*, having in appearance little to do further with the Enemy, let his men march homeward: (wanting Fodder for their Horses) the Enemy in the mean while steering their Course toward *Gran, Offen, and Weissenburg*, as to their *Winter-Quarters*. The *Turks* left a Garrison of 4000 in *Newhausel*, under the Command of Two *Bassas*; and 10000 about the Fort, partly to defend the Place, and partly to repair the *Fortifications*. In *Neutra*, the Enemy left 1500 men, which Place was plundered before

fore the Army march'd away. The Earls *Cochary*, and *Tekelly*, with a Body of near 15000 men rayfed in the *Upper* and *Nether-Hungary*, came In to Count *Serini*; which Conjunction the *Turks* mightily endeavoured to hinder, but could not effect it. These Forces are likewise drawn out of the Field, since that time.

The *Auxiliaryes*, That is to say; the *Hessen*, *Brunswick*, *Lunenburg*, *Munster* Forces; and Others from the *Rhine* (some of which, namely Those from *Hessen Darmstadt* perish'd upon the *Danube*) are put into *Winter-Quarters* on the side of that River; but the *Saxon*, and *Brandenburg Auxiliaryes*, are to lye in *Bohemia*, and *Moravia*; and the *Silesian* Forces to tarry in their own Country: for the Council of Warre at *Vienna*, did not hold it Advisable, to Quarter all the *Auxiliaryes* near together, for fear of Surfeits upon the Fruits, beside that they would have wanted Fodder for their Horse, and in the foul deep wayes they would have found great trouble to have fetch'd it. Another Consideration was, the Easing of the *Hungarians*, who were already sufficiently weary of Billeting Souldiers. In Fine; there

is no great Noyse of Armes, and Action, at present, but how the Enemy may be oppos'd next Spring, is the Consulation, and the Question; who threatens *Vienna*, and the *Empire*, with no lesse then 3 or 40000 Men at the Next *Campaign*.

It was now Resolv'd by his *Imperiall* Majesty, to go to *Regenspurg* about the end of *November* following; there to Advise about the Reliefe of the *Empire*, and indeed of *Christendome*: and his *Imperiall* Majesty did likewise Resolve to send Embassadours to the *Pope*, *Spain*, *France*, &c. to Sollicit Succour. From the *Pope*, Monyes are expected; *France* proffers Men (but who dares receive them?) *Swede* is willing to Assist in respect of their Interest in *Germany*, and they have sent already 700 well mounted that came from *Bremen*: so that the Instant Business of the *Empire* seems to be rather *Preparation*, then *Present Defence*; and to look forward toward the Spring: the *Grand Signior* having already dispers'd his Letters of Menace, and Defyance to all *Christendome* throughout the *Emperours* Hereditary Countries.

Upon the *Turks* withdrawing the Grosse of his

his Army, from about *Newbausel*, over the *Danube*, with a Countenance of Disposing himself to his *Winter-Quarter*; Mens minds began to be a little Compos'd and Quiet; till *Abaffi*, the *Grand Signiors* Creature in *Transylvania* undertook the *Turks* Aftergame, with those Forces that stay'd behind; labouring his Utmost to possesse himself of the *Berg*, or *Mine-Towns*, (whence comes the *Hungarian Gold*) and other Frontier Places, and Houses belonging of Right to his *Imperiall Majesty*: which Perfidious Designe the *Christians* Army could not conveniently either prevent, or oppose, being already dispers'd for want of Necessaries both for Man, and Beast.

This same *Abassi*; pass'd in Common Esteem, for a Person well-affected to the *Christians*, and as One that wayted only a fayre Opportunity to draw his Sword against the *Turk*; but his Actions have now discover'd him: for perceiving what Reputation, Presents, and other Popular Advantages, have accrue'd to the *Grand Vizier*, and the Chiefe Officers of the *Turkish* Army, upon the Gayning of *New-hausel*; he likewise turn'd his Study, and Endeavours the same way, not doubting by his

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Interests, and Services, to draw from the *Turkish* Emperour as fayre a Reward; undertaking not only to keep, what was already gotten, but to Enlarge the Conquest by a Considerable Addition.

It being found neither commodious, nor beneficiall to expose the *Turks*, and other *Asiatick*, and *African* Forces, (whose Bodies have been used to a Temperate warme Ayre) to the cold Winter-Blasts of *Hungary*: (which are sharp, though not long) the Hardship of the Winter-Warre was rather committed to the *Mountaineers*; That is; to the *Abastish Transylvanians*, *Moldavians*, *Wallachians*, &c. whose Part it is, to Mainteyn the *Turks* Ground at least, if not carry the Victory further; and in Briefe, to hold the *Imperialists* in Play, till the *Ottoman* Army, may conveniently take the Field again toward the Spring. And least the Town *Neutra* should be left Naked; instead of about 600 *Turks*, and *Janyzaries*, that were taken out of That Garrison, Others, that could better endure the Ayre of the Place, were put in, and a Garrison of 115 *Janyzaries* into the Castle, (a Sort of People which are of great Credit with the *Turk* in Martiall Affayrs; and in truth, These were

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were the Men that ventur'd the hardest before
Newbanish) and in schools of discipline first to
the *Jannizaries* are *Christian* Children, which
were either taken Captives, or given in the way
of Tribute, by such *Christians* as have done Hom-
mage to the *Turks*. These Children are trayn'd
up from their Childhood, in the *Mahometan* Bel-
iefs, and Inur'd to Military exercises. They are
very Numerous and Valiant; and doubtless the
best support of the *Turkish Empire*. As their Pow-
er is of great use, and service to the *Ottoman Em-
perour* in some cases, so is it in others not less dan-
gerous, their Revolts and Tumults being seldom
laid, or quieted without Horrible Rapine, and
Effusion of Blood. Misery of Miseries! that the
Children of *Christians* should be thus engaged in
so Implacable an Enmity to the Dictates both of
Christ and *Nature*!

About This Time, Newes was brought that a
young Son was born to *Mahomet*; upon which
Tydings, such a face was set upon the Busyness,
as if it had been a Material Part of their Re-
ligion to welcome this young Idoll into the
world with the Sacrifice of more *Christian*-
Bloud.

Abassi's Ayme, (as we have said before) was to
work

work himself in among the *Mine-Towns*. The two first considerable Blocks in his way were *Levents*, and *Novigrad*; (beside others of less Importance.) In *Levents* were good Fighting men, Back'd with a Castle that was well fortified with Thick walls, and Firm Turrets. In This Place, the Enemy found stout opposition, and Lost many men before it; but at last pressing upon it with greater Numbers, and no Relief appearing within distance, they took it upon Accord. Those that March'd out were in no sort Injured, and Those that stayd behind were disarm'd, and did Homage.

After *Levents* followed *Novigrad*, that lyes deeper in the *Upper-Hungary*; which although a strong Place, and environ'd with a *Morasse*; yet after a stout Resistance was forc'd to Render to the Enemy. The Forces in it were conducted to *Waitzen*, where they betook themselves to work for their Living, as the Rest of the Peasants, and are enjoyn'd to be ever in Readyness with their Armes. The Governour of it, by Name, *Pedani*, got leave from *Abasti* to go to his Countrey-House in *Transylvania*, and to dwell there, which soon after he did.

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11 On the Christian side, there was no good-
will wanting towards the Relief of any of these
Places; but all their Attempts fell short, by
reason of many Fatalities, and Accidents Inter-
vening. These successes encouraged the Enemy to
draw nearer to the Mine-Towns, and to en-
deavour the making of their Winter-Quarters
thereabouts, and in Upper-Hungary. A Ru-
mour was then dispersed that the Great Vizier
had Commanded the Magistrates of Frystant,
and the Neighbouring Parts, upon pain of death
to make a Ship-bridge over the Waegh with all
speed, and to provide victuals and fodder to
entertain him at his coming back. Thus did
new Cares and Troubles come on, in a season,
when every man flattered himself with some
hopes of Relief and Repose.

Count Strati, that till now, staid in the Isle
of Schmir, put himself instantly into Motion,
and now and then, met with some Parties, and
took good Booty from them; but alas! This
would not serve to set the Balance even. Upon
November 12. He took, in a Moorish Place, be-
twixt Kubb, and Comorra, ten Camels and as
many Mules, laden with Trunks full of Gold
and Silver plate; together with the Condu-
ctors, who were bound for Constantinople with
this Booty.

Forces became the Ground of great Mistakes,
in

In *Comorra* (where the Officers were at that time under Question, and came off well, abbin the Surrender of *Newbasel*) there were great Complaints of Scarcity of Provision; the Country being so miserably wasted round about it. Whereupon at *Vienna* it was taken into thought, how those out-lying Garrisons might be supplied, and the Enemy disappointed of their aime, who knew full well the State of their Necessities. It is certain, that the *Auxiliaries* and other Forces that were Quarter'd in *Comorra* would much rather have kept the field, if all other Circumstances would have permitted it; but those *Auxiliaries* who by too liberal Feeding on the *Austrian* and *Moravian* Fruits, had contracted diseases, neither could, nor would stir; besides that their General, Count *Hobenlo*, a Prudent, Expert, and Judicious Commander, gave many weighty Reasons against it. No sooner had this Lord made an Acquaintance at *Vienna*; but ill Fortune met with him, his Chamber being Robb'd of VVritings, Moneys, and Jewels to the value of betwixt twenty and thirty thousand *Rix Dollars*.

The *Swedish Auxiliaries* were not yet come up; but by Advice from *Leipsick*, they were then upon their March, not far from *Thuringen*, (about the midst of November), and 150. horse were likewise to come from *Pomerania*, which Forces became the Ground of great Mistakes, happening

happening to be in Motion just upon that Nick
of time, when the *Erfordians* (being then Out-
lawed) were in Expectation of the *Menzish*
troups: Upon whom they issued forth, and in
their Return left two Carpenters behind them,
whom they hanged upon a Vaggon; which
did much enflame the tumult: but the *Swedish*
troups, which had so much troubled the heads
of divers People, proved to be a Force of ano-
ther design, and Quality.

The Rumber of the Return of the
Turkish Army, (now so late in November)
Encreased more and more; at which time
Fisack (some ten mile from *Cassan*) was
given for lost; So that certain Regiments
were immediately sent to make good the other
Mine-Towers, which the Enemy had particu-
larly in their Eye for a Winter Quarter. Those
Christians which about this time ran from
themselves from the *Turks*, speak much of the
Stupendious Preparation, which are now in
hand against *Christendome*; Affirming it for a
Certainty, that the *Grand Signor* is resolved to
take the field next Spring with an Army of three
hundred thousand Men, which causes great per-
plexities in *Poland*, *Hungary*, *Moravia*, *Silesia*,
and *Bohemia*; but the *Polanders*, being at peace
with the *Turks*, conceived themselves in some
measure secured by Virtue of that Agreement;
but in the *Tartars*, *Moldavians*, and *Walachians*,

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they have not much confidence: Especially;
when they are upon their Expulsions. Many
were of opinion that the Turks were forc'd
upon an irregular and precipitate retreat for
want of Provisions, and that their attempts so
late in the year upon Moravia, and the neigh-
bouring Provinces, were caus'd partly by the
Inviting plenty of all necessaries, which those
Countreys afford; and in part, by the encou-
ragement they received from their Correspond-
ents in those Quarters; besides the fatuity,
which their longer continuance, upon the *Dar-
nube* would infallibly have produced thereat
bouts, to the great inconvenience of their
Armies next Spring.

Hungary lay now groaning under the
burden of the Turkish Power, and longing for
aid; the Infidels over-spreading it like a dismal
Cloud, charged with Hail and Thunder, all
mens thoughts, being solicitous, for deliver-
ance, and in continual expectation where the
storme would fall. Many were of opinion
that *submission* was the best expedient in this
extremity; but betwixt the fence of their Al-
legiance (sworn to the Emperor, and the distrust
they had of the Turks Justice to his word, di-
vers held off.

The Enemy (who did nothing rashly;
though as is generally supposed, rather acting
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by *Instigation* then *choice*) counted it most advisable to draw toward *Cassaw* the head City of *Upper Hungary*; knowing full well that when ever the *Christians* should *Unite*, they would make this place the Seat of War, and settle themselves There: Wherefore the *Infidels* went roundly to work, removing whatsoever might hinder their *Progress*, before any succour could come up to them, which succour would however at last signify not much against so Potent an Enemy.

About this time, the *Polanders* were a little Frighted with the *Tartars*, who though returning homeward with their booty already gotten, might yet be tempted by their greediness after more, to break into the *Cracovian*, *Waywood-ship*; and from thence to advance into *Silesia*, according to the old saying, *Si Turca veniet in Germaniam, Ibit per Poloniam*. If the *Turk* comes into *Germany*, he shall passe through *Poland*. These Incarnat and Rapacious Devils, however kept off yet, and carryed their prey to their *Cavernes* there to divide it. One thing is, that *Cham*, being the head and Sovereign of these *Tartars* which had been in *Moravia*, was a friend to *Poland*; and about this time his Forces went in abundance with the King of *Poland* (in person) and the Army, together with a great number of *Cossacks*, a-

gainst the *Muscovite*, marching over the River *Nieper*, otherwise call'd *Boristhenes*. The *Turks* however went on in their proceeding, subduing *Shemnitz*, *Gremnitz*, and other *Mine-towns*, and sending threatening Letters to the Magistrates thereabout, who being over-aw'd by the Terrour of those Menaces, moved the People under them to do homage to these *Infidels*. The taking of the Fort *Nozigrad*, (upon the strength whereof the People so much depended) did not a little conduce to the Subjecting of the rest. And now they made their excursions toward *Tokay*, (where their Noblest Wines grow) a strong Hold, moted round about, & alwayes reputed as invincible. Upon this place they practic'd both subtilty and force, as they had done before *Nozigrad*; but honest men had the keeping of it, and so they were forc'd to passe it by.

About this time the *Turks* caused the late subdued *Lewents* to be demolish'd, as not liking the manner of the Fortification, and sent a Menacing Order to those of *Frystadt*, to dispatch out of hand two Bridges over the *Waegh*, larger then the former, and to make them broad enough for whole Squadions, to passe a Breast; And now they began to talk loud of another Invasion into *Moravia*; to which end, many thousands of the *Tawny-Tartars* throng'd into

into the Camp, as if those of the other complexion, had not yet play'd the devils sufficiently in the Country; Whereupon to prevent that Inroad, a Counter-mand was sent to most of those forces, that were now march'd, or marching off to their *Winter-Quarters*; and Order given them to bend their Course toward the *Waagh*. Although this Countenance of the *Turks* design gain'd not much Credit, in regard of the season of the Year, it was however held for good discretion not to be too secure.

Near the end of *November*, came to *Vienna* *Baron de Goes* (with leave of the *Great Vizier*, and in company of a *Turkish Chiaux of Offen*), who long time had been employ'd as the *Emperours* Agent toward the intended Treaty for Peace; which *Baron*, Affirmes that the *Grand Signior* with the *Tartar Cham*, have resolved, with an Incredible Force, to come personally into the Field next Spring; and Joyn the utmost of their power against *Christendome*.

Upon the taking of which Resolution, vast Quantities of Rice and Corne were Ordered at *Adrinople*, and *Philippopoli* to be carried to *Greek-Weissenberg*, and from thence to *Offen*. This determination and Proceeding, engaged the *Christians* to use their utmost Endeavours Possible, for the bringing of a considerable Body into the Field next Spring; and to this purpose

pose; his Imperial Majesty having first given Audience to the Report of the said Baron, gives immediate Order for Preparations; taking his Journey to the Diet at Regenspurg, to stir up the Princes of the Empire to a General Conjunction against the Turk. In the Interim, the Arch-Duke Charles Joseph, being design'd to keep his Residence in Vienna, put himself upon the way thither from Linz; but fell into such a weakness upon the Journey, that he was enforc'd to go back. The Chief Officers appointed to stay behind in Vienna, applyed themselves with all diligence to the putting their Orders in Execution.

Schintia was now provided afresh with Ammunition and Provision, and the Great Artillery removed from thence; the Montecuculish Army, which for a long time had been Quarter'd near the Presburg Ship-Bridge, mov'd from thence toward Moravia. The Count de Souches conceiv'd some hopes of recovering *Neutra*, and prepar'd accordingly; the loss of that place being reputed not much inferior to the loss of *New-hansel*: *Neutra* being an Ecclesiastical Seat, *New-hansel* only a Seat for Soldiers, which begat a greater Zeal, and Earnestness toward the Recovery of the Place.

into the Field next Spring; and to this purpose